ITAH'S GREAT SUGAR INDUSTRY

this day, and he will discover that pound of refined beet sugar had anufactured in Utah. The Teral legislature of 1890 passed a suenty bill granting 2 cents per for all refined sugar that could afactured for two years. This the time considerable opposition, result up to date has shown sas a wise measure. It gave a disulation to capital to invest it then was but an experiment, sed in after years has proven to giftly benefit to the farmers and classes of the State, and a good stable investment to the capital-

effer the passage of the sugar law, a company was organized manufacture of supar, called the Sugar company. After a thorsuch for the most available locaof the most suitable farming disor the raising of the sugar beet, a was selected near Lehl, in Utah

small beginning in 1891 the ay of beets cut that year, not ex-13,600 tons, this enterprise has increased to the present handover twelve times that amount year at this one factory alone.

The Garland Factory. Cub Sugar company has re-

geded a fine beet sugar factory gost improved pattern and emthe most up-to-date methods, in Die county at a new town called this factory is of 600 tons caper day of beet cutting. The jet past was its second success-en. This same company has sellar cutting plants at Spanish dagville and Provo. The juice sugar beets cut at all of these through its pipe line connec-distance from twenty to thirty The amount of beets cut or exwill be cut by the Lehi factory s three suxiliary plants at the of the present campaign, which about the last of December and ghe Garland factory which closed apply about December 1, will be 18500 tons, raised on about ers of ground, the farmers real-is the neighborhood of \$650,000 the two factories for their crop p laboring man and other em-

Euch Sugar company has also a tant at Idaho Falls, Ida., comyear, cutting over 30,000 tons of d manufacturing over 7,000,000 of Mugar. It has also a s of sugar. It has also a at Sugar City, Fremont county,

neks lime rock, freight, etc.,

elso has a very promising sugar of at Blackfoot called the Snake ergar factory. The land along interiver seems to be well adaptseries seems to be a dead to be series to the front as a sugar dating State. A factory will be exceed in the Teton basin, a will add considerable to Idaho's

Amalgamated Factories.

act lock back only fifteen years proved to be a success in Utah, another company has been organized besides the Utah Sugar company, called the Amalgamated Sugar company, owning the factories at Ogden and Logan, and also the sugar factory at La Grande, Or. with headquarters at Ogden.

The Ogden factory has been been accorded to the sugar factory at the s

The Ogden factory has had a very successful run this year, and will not be able to get through its cutting until near the end of January. Its managers expect to cut by the end of the campaign, as the run is called in sugardom, near 68,000 tons of beets.

The factory at Lorent will expect the cutter of the campaign as the run is called in sugardom.

The factory at Logan will close at an earlier date and it is expected will cut a little over 40,000 tons of beets. The farmers have received from these

two factories over \$475,000 for this year's crop of beets, the average price per ton being nearly \$4.50 delivered at the factory. The amount paid for wages to employees was over \$125,000.

The production of refined beet sugar will be over \$24,000,000 pounds.

will be over 24,000,000 pounds, or 240,000 sacks, raised on about 10,000 acres of

There is a great difference in the land sultable for the raising of sugar beets, some ground producing as high as twenty-five to twenty-seven tons to the acre and other ground running as low as four tons, the average being from

older tone, the average being from eleven to twelve tons per acre in the Ogden and Logan districts.

The production of beets, sugar and acreage for 1904 is herewith given as near as obtainable; some of the large factories not having completed their campaign had to be partly estimated:

Production of Sugar.

	ets. 1	Production. Pounds.	Acrenge Beets.
	12,500 11,809 98,590 60,500	24,750,000 7,259,000 15,150,000 9,050,000	10,140 2,660 6,350 3,750
Totals	2,800	\$6,200,000	22,700
This would make	562,0	00 bags, o	r 28,100

tons of sugar.

The prospects are very flattering for a considerable increase for the coming year, and an additional factory will be built for Sanpete and Sevier valleys. and possibly one at Lewiston, in Cache valley.

Prices Paid for Beets.

The prevailing prices of beets at the factories have been from \$4.25 to \$4.75 per ton, the average price being \$4.50 per ton, the price being governed by amount of saccharine matter in

The average yield throughout all the sugar district has been from eleven to twelve tops per acre, though some districts average from fourteen to fifteen tons per acre. Some individual farms have run as high as twenty-seven tons per acre. The beet growers are in-creasing this average yield of beets each year by manuring heavily and in per acre. other ways fertilizing their lands.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

The Companies, Location of Plants and Organization.

Utah's output of beet sugar for 1904 will approximate 60,000,000 pounds, representing a total value of \$3,600,000. To produce this amount of sugar required about 250,000 tons of beets, for which the farmers who raised them were paid \$1,100,000. For the labor employed in the four factories in the State something over \$250,000 was paid, with rock, freights, bags and general sup-

Amaigamated Factories.

| Policy | Poli

in Utah operate seven factories and raise beets, the acreage of each run-four auxiliary plants in this State and Idaho. These are as follows:

Take beets, the acreage of each run-ning from two to twenty, with an average of four or five acres each. The Utah Sugar company, capital \$6,000,-000, with plants at Lehl and Garland of 1200 and 600 tons' daily capacity, re-

spectively. Amalgamated Sugar company, capi-tal \$2,500,000, with plants at Ogden, Lo-gan and La Grande; capacity 350, 600

tons' capacity. Fremont County Sugar company, capital \$1,000,000, with plant of 600 tons' capacity at Sugar City.

and 359 tons, respectively.

Idaho Sugar company, capital \$1,000,000, with plant at Idaho Falls of 600

The factories at Lehi and Sugar City are the only beet sugar plants in the United States which are fed by auxiliary plants. The Lehi factory is con nected by pipe-lines with auxiliaries at Provo. Springville and Spanish Fork. Provo. Springville and Spanish Fork. The Sugar City factory has a pumping station at Parker, on the Eligin bench. The juice from the auxiliary plants is pumped to the main factories, distances of from seven to twenty miles. The Utah Sugar company during the year built a railroad from a point near Tremont, on the Malad Valley line, to Thatcher, seven and a half miles in a westerly direction. This brings the farmers of that locality in direct communication with the factory at Garland.

The factory at Garland will be enlarged the present year Railroad spurs will be built by the Idaho Sugar company and the Fremont County Sugar company, which will open new beet districts, and doubtless necessitate the enlargement of those companies', factories next year. The new factory projected for Lewiston will be built as soon as it is demonstrated

that Cache county can grow enough beets to warrant it. The two Idaho factories have been so constructed that the capacity of each can be doubled at comparatively small outlay, and this will be done as soon as the additional acreage of beets is grown to justify it. It is likely that these two companies will be merged into one during the year.

With the improvements thus outlined annual output of the Utah and o factories will be increased to about 150,000,000 pounds, and it is belleved that this will be accomplished in a very few years.

President Cutler on Markets.

President Cutler of the Utah Sugar company, in speaking of the industry

The sugar industry in Utah, has reached a stage when it has to solve the problem of finding markets outside of the intermountain country for its increasing surplus. With this in mind the Utah Sugar company has been laying foundations for other enterprises, by constructing one of the most complete irrigation and power systems in the West. During the past year it has been delivering power to the Utah. been delivering power to the Utah Light and Rallway company, and has just installed its third unit of one thousand-horse-power. The company has distributed water, exclusively for irri-gation, to 40,000 acres of land, and crops to the value of upward of \$1,000. vere raised on the lands last sea-The soils of the Bear River valley are admirably adapted not only to the raising of sugar beets, but to hay, grain and fruits as well. It is predicted that in the near ruture the apple crop will be the most important one raised in that region."

Since the Ogden factory has been

running its beet supply has been in-creased from 15,000 tons the first year

ning from two to twenty, with an average of four or five acres each. The farmers received a total of \$250,000 for their beets in the region from Farmington on the south to Brigham and Honeyville on the north, with a few beets from Morgan. In this scope of country there are seventeen cannerles. Some of the land is found to be better adapted to the raising of tomatees than to the growing of beets, but much of the land that used to be planted to tamatees is now entirely devoted to tamatees is now entirely devoted to tomatoes is now entirely devoted to beets. The beets are hardy and withstand the late and early frosts, and some of the farmers prefer a sure \$75 an acre from their land to a risky \$100. although many realize more than \$190

an acre from their beets. Labor Employed.

The employment of Japanese labor has become a factor in best growing in the northern fields. A large farm has been purchased near Garland by the Japanese-American Industrial corporation and will put it into beets this year on its own account. The company will also furnish more men than ever before to handle the crop for the farm-ers and the sugar companies R. Tera, the company's representative, recently gave to the Sugar City Times an inter-view, in which he discussed the company's plans and the labor question as

only worked a little over 5000 acres this year for the three factories-Garland, Idaho Falls and Sugar City-but next year, judging by the hearty response we are meeting from the farmers in signing up the new contract, we expect to double this amount. We will have contracts next year for 4590 acres in Fremont county, 2500 in Bingham, and 1000 at Garland. We will bring in about 800 of our boys to handle this work, which means plenty of money in circulation here next season. If our boys get one dollar, they spend 50 cents of it among the merchants. They are free-hearted with their money, and do not hoard it up, as many suppose. They causing a short crop. cat well, dress well, and live well, I can tell you, and try to behave themselves. They work harder and longer hours than the ordinary white laborer, and take better care of their health. As a take better care of their health. As a they make better wages than the white man, for they work by the hour, and work as long as they can see, and sometimes longer."

PRESIDENT CUTLER TALKS.

Argues That They Pay More Than Ever for Beets.

"We are paying more per ton in the aggregate for beets than we have ever paid before," said President Thomas R. Cutler of the Utah Sugar company when questioned concerning the complaint of the farmers on account of the reduction to them of 12 price of beets. while sugar is higher than before. "The way it comes," he explained, "is that we are now paying a share of the freight from the fields to the fac-tories and cutting stations. When we established a cutting station at Bing-ham Junction it was with the agree-ment that 3000 acres of bests were to ment that 3000 acres of beets were to be grown in that vicinity and that we were to have free water power. Neither provision of the contract was ever met am not blaming the farmers for this the failure was due to circumstances over which they had no control. we had to remove the cutting station to Lehi, at considerable expense to us. Then the question of the freight to

agreed to pay one-half of it. This cut the price of beets to the farmers to \$4.75, but they really cost us more than before. We have followed the same before. We have followed the same policy of meeting a portion of the freight charges with farmers of other iccalities at a distance from cutting stations.

"It is true that we paid a flat price of \$5 a ton for beets the first year or two years that the Utah factories were running, but it must be remembered that we were then receiving bounties of 1 cent a pound from the State and 2 cents from the National Government, no part of which we now receive. It might also be borne in mind that aside from furnishing the farmers of Utah with a furnishing the farmers of Utah with a market for an additional profitable crop, the sugar industry since its establishment in Utah has kept in the State \$14,000,000 that otherwise would have been sent out of the State for sugar and has brought \$10,000,000 more to the State in payment for the sugar exported. We are giving the beetgrowers every encouragement possible, and that is why we are dividing with the farmers at a distance from the cutting stations the cost of transportation. It is true that those directly at the doors of the factories have a slight advantage, but the average net price paid for beets to those at a distance is \$4.75

President Cutler refused to give any figures on the year's beet crop in Utah and Idaho or on the output of the sugar factories in these States, giving as a reason that the figures would be misquoted by Eastern trade Journals, caus-ing the sugar people no little trouble. The information is gained from an unofficial source, however, that the unofficial source, however, that the output of the Utah and Idaho factories is fully 50 per cent greater than that of 1903, the gain being due to increased acreage of beets, a larger yield than usual and a better grade of beets. Mr. Cutler said that the advantage in sugar was due to drought in some of

THE LEHI FACTORY

Origin Recalled-An Excellent Lesson -The Seed Station.

LEHI, Dec. 26.-On the day that this appears in print the Lehi sugar factory will cut the last beet and sack the last bag of sugar of this season's run. The factory will have been in operation just one hundred days, which by sugar men is considered the ideal length of time that a factory should be in operation each year. The factory has been in operation for fourteen years and was one of the first beet sugar factories one of the first beet sugar factories successfully operated in America, and the first to be built in the arid region. For this reason, a history of the Lehl sugar factory is a history of the beet sugar industry of America.

In the early '90s when Utah Sugar stock was selling at 50 cents, there was

no beet sugar factory in the cou-making dividends, and so too this, banner year in the history of the Lehi factory, is also considered the banner year in the beet sugar industry of the 'nited States

The output of the Lehl factory will reach about 25,000,000 pounds of sugar this year, being an increase of 3,000,000 pounds over any prior campaign. Be-tween 8000 and 9000 acres of land pro-duced 111,000 tons of beets. These figures represent the largest acreage and tonnage and the most pounds of sugar that the factory has ever produced. During a prior year there has been a During a prior year there has been a ble understanding never existed behigher tonnage per acre and also during tween the farmers and the factory ary, and will be given January 4.

ing another year the beets have gone higher in sugar contents, but consider-ing the subject from every phase of the question and striking an average from them all the campaign just clos-ing has never been approached.

The Operations.

The factory's operation has never been excelled and General Superintend-ent James H. Gardner, than whom there is no more efficient sugar man in the West, says that the factory has never been in so good a condition at the close of a campaign as at the close of the present one. Ordinarily, it has been the present one. Ordinarily, it has been necessary to stop every fourteen or twenty days for a general "clean up." This year there has been but one "clean up" and during this stop 600 tons of beets were sliced. The general average of beets sliced per day has never been so high, the daily average being 1110 tons. During one twentybeing 1110 tons. During one twenty-four hours 3600 bags of sugar were sacked which is also a record and the general average for the one hundred

days is 2500 bags per day. Superintendent Gardner also stated that the grade of sugar made this season has never been surpassed, and it will be remembered that the Lehi fac-tory holds the gold medal for the World's fair certifying Lehi sugar to be the best beet sugar ever made. Mr. Gardner attributes the superiority of the Lehl sugar to the fact that twothirds of the juice after it is extracted from the beets travels a distance of from seventeen to twenty-two miles through a pipe line during which time it becomes so thoroughly mixed with the slacked lime, put in as a preserva-tive, that when the latter is extracted all the impurities are taken out with it.

The Cutting Stations.

The three raparies or cutting stations at Provo, seventeen miles, Springville, two miles, and Spanish Fork, twenty-two miles are all connected with the central plant at Lehi by pipe-lines.

this year is on a separate line, built of sand single germ seed this spring, and four-inch pipe. These three stations cut about two-thirds of the beet crop, delighted to find that the single germ the other third being cut at Lehl. Ex-cepting the factory which was con-structed at Sugar City this year, the Lehi factory is the only plant in Amer-ica that has cutting stations and the pipe-line connecting the Spanish Fork raparce is the longest of its kind in the world. The management stated that the cutting stations were highly successful this year. While they are obviously more expensive to maintain than if the beets could be delivered at the main factory, they have the effectof securing a larger acroage from the farmers and the pulp being distributed over a larger area finds a more ready sale, this year the pulp having been sold to cattle and sheep men long before the factory commenced cutting beets. These advantages coupled with the fact that the system enables better sugar to be made, stamps the raparce system with the stamp of success. The Lehi factory was also the ploneer in America in the introduction of the osmose process, whereby the low-grade syrup is made into brown sugar, in-stead of being turned into the sewer. The Lehi plant has purchased all the low-grade molasses from Garland and converted it into brown sugar.

The Farmer Makes It.

Primarily the success of the beet sugar industry depends on the farm-er. General Field Superintendent George Austin says that a more amica-ble understanding never existed be-

management than during the

The farmers had good crops this sea-The farmers had good crops this sea-son, and with but few exceptions re-ceived \$4.75 per ton for their beets, which means that the Lebi factory paid out to the farmers this year about \$425,000 for beets alone. The farmers have largely adopted the use of self-dumping wagons, and the fac-tory people have reconstructed their best sheds to accommodate the use of beet sheds to accommodate the use of these new wagons. The prospects are good for an increased arreage next year, which is the best evidence of the satisfaction of the farmers.

Formerly the company has obtained, its sunty of line rock from quarries.

its supply of lime rock from quarries about fifteen miles south of Lehi, and the hauling of 5000 tons of rock by wagon and team was no small job. This year tile company leased the Lime King quarries in Rush valley and had its supply hauled in on railway cars, at a greatly reduced cost, and the secur-ing of a superior quality of lime rock, which the trust magnates of the East declared to be the best used in Amor-

The Side Station. Another important feature developed

this year was the establishment of an experiment station at the Saratoga farm west of Lehl by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The experiments have been under the direc-tion of Prof. C. O. Townsend, an emi-nent scientist, and have been con-ducted with the object of producing a single germ seed. It is well known by beet growers that each seed planted will produce from two to six plants. These entwine about each other, and the work of removing all but one en-tails no small amount of labor amount-ing to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the farmers of Amer-ica. The experts have undertaken by the careful selection of seed and the two miles are all connected with the central plant at Lehi by pipe-lines.

The ones at Provo and at Springville are on the same line, which is constructed of five-inch pipe. The one at Spanish Fork and which was erected spanish Fork and which was erected germ mother beets, also several thought is provided and the same line, which is a spring germ mother beets, also several thought is provided and the same line and single germ said this spring, and mother beets had produced the ma-jority of their seed of the single germ variety. He hopes by careful selection to have a strain in a few years that will produce single germ seed without fail. The beets produced from seed planted this season will be used as mother beets next year, and the sta-tion at Lehi who be a permanent thing at least for several years.

The department has also taken up the study of the cause and cure of the several diseases that affect the sugar beets, and has high hopes of finding an adequate remedy.

Also the Department of Agriculture

has entered into co-operation with the
Leht sugar officials to assist in the
production of sugar beet seed, at least
the amount necessary for American
consumption. Mr. Townsend said that
George Austin, the general agricultural
superintendent for the Lith Sugar superintendent for the Utah Sugar company, was the best posted and most practical sugar beet man in the West, and that he had no doubt that Utah would solve the sugar beet seed problem, and that he had great faith in materially increasing the sugar content over that contained in the beets grown from European-grown seed.

Will Close With a Banquet.

The company as a token of good fel-lowship toward its employees, will give a grand banquet and ball to all of its employees, their wives and sweet-hearts. The affair will be compliment-

rveyor General's Report.

of U. S. Surveyor-General,

OFFICE STAFF AND WORK se staff, as now composed, is Anderson, Surveyor-General; 5 Hedges, chief clerk; Henry R. on, chief of agricultural divi-Box G. Andrews, chief of mintion; Eugene T. Hills, Joseph cel L L Sederberg, James L. W.C. Jennings, Joseph L. Stephenwil H. Blossom, Howard H. Snel-Jebn W. Sherwin, Clinton G. James H. Pitts, William H. An-697 E. Hoffman, Oscar W. Gauss, Mrs. Kate F. Bur-key Wightman, Susie Hull, Grace Zelma Brown, Winefred Andertto B. Jessup, Vera I. Felt, Some One F Pickens, Anna K. Sura Brown. Miriam Brooks, leach and Alice Crismon. Is aim of the office to please and alice keyen and agribule, and to execute all work of as well and expeditiously as That the aim is reached is gen-carded by all who have business office.

have commissions have been is fig the year to deputy mineral of whom there are now 18, a of 15 ever 1900.

SERAL SURVEYS ORDERED. n for mineral surveys issued dur-lear commencing December 1. November 20, 1904. Giving the of lade, placer, and mill site lo-

		Locations.			
District.	of Surveys	Lodes	Placers	Mill Sites	
Lake Ford Tags Separatin Catenary Catenary	12 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	100 188 9 9 1 1 1 4 2 5 5 1 1 1 7 7 2 9 6 6 1 2 2 6 7 7 8 4 6 6 7 7 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1	
Desert	1 2	412		2	

BIMENT OF THE INTERIOR, November 30, 1901 giving the number of

Mining District	Serveys	Legations			Notes,	Amended a		Certificates \$500 Exper	
		Lodes	Placers	Mill Sites.	ind Addi-		of		
					Surveys	Locations.	Surveys	Locations	
American Fork Argenta	1 1	K		1500		0501	100	258	
Ashbrook Hig Cottonwood . Blue Ledge	6	25.00	227	Ç.	1	1	4	6	
Box Elder Beaver Lake	4	13	95	120	1	1.4	4.44	i i	
Clifton	l i	20.70			1	2		E	
Dugway Fish Springs	1	19		140	100	100		10	
Gold Mountain	į,	27	1	100		NA.	1	1	
Icary	2	17	100				1	22	
Little Cott'nwood Mount Buldy Mt. Nebo North Star Ophir Pine Grove Pinto Iron Star Rush Valley	17	60		555	1375		6	24	
Mt. Nebo	10	- 6		1			, 11	233	
North Star	1	117	100	100	1	Ti	ā	1	
Pine Grove	1	13		125	100	444	433		
Pinto Iron	-3	136	150	100	100	113			
	- 1	20	200		2	2	1	- 13	
Kichmond San Francisco		46	4	133	1000		0	10	
Snake Creek	1.10	D. EM	F				4-1		
State Line	1 4	1	1.63		111	1		100	
Priices von voncent	1110	5 0		8.83			17.		
Tintle Uintah	10	23		1	ī	1	6		
Unorganized	1.42	90	110	100	100	100	3	1	
West Mountain	24	3	1	100	3	4	22	26	
Totals	1000	6000	1	1	10	1 35	64	165	

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTALEAT
The total number of acres surveyed and
approved by the Surveyor-General up to
December 3, 1904 (not including the Unitah
Indian reservation), is 20,61,124,69. During
the year 1904 surveys have been approved
covering an area of 1,045,253,23, involving a
mileage of 2506 miles, 49 chains, 82 links
(not including the Unitah Indian reserva-

(not including the Uintah Indian tion), and are located as follows:	reserva-
Countles Box Elder Carbon	468,938,29 197,601.05
Grand	6,274.66 22,901.34 25,883.05
Sanpete	43,505.84 111,511.12 40,743.04
Utah Washington Wayne	42,890.59 57,208.30 27,828.00
Total 1	,045,253,28

Total 1,002,232,28
In the Ulintah Indian reservation, 91
townships, involving a mileage of 4612
miles, 12 chains, 99 links, and embracing
1,355,295,41 sores, have been surveyed, approved and transmitted to Washington.
There remain thirty-seven full and fractional townships, embracing about 670,000
acres. These are all filed, being worked
up, and will be forwarded to Washington
during the present month. surveys approved during the up, and will be for month.

What Japanese Trains Are Like. The railway traveler in Japan buys

the end. The principal difference between the first and second class coaches is the color of the upholstery. None of the cars are very clean. Many of the third class coaches could serve, without much alteration, as ordinary pigsties. This is all the more remark able when the incomparable cleanli-ness of the Japanese home life, even of the humblest, is taken into consideration. An explanation of this may be that the Japanese have little regard for the cleanliness of any place where they keep their shoes or clogs on. The European room, for example, which has been established in a few Japanese homes, is the only apartment in the whole house that is not kept scrupu-lously swept, dusted, oiled and burn-Ished. So, too, with the Japanese inns. Those that are maintained in native style are sweet and clean; those that have become Europeanized are usually littered with eigarette stumps, fru peelings and cores, and other debris. An American Pullman, with its crowded and unavoidable intimacies, is a decent and polite hermitage compared with a packed coach in Japan, All sorts of unexpected things happen. Daring ablutions are performed and complete change of raiment is frequently effected, the constantly recurring tunnels serving to screen the astonishing char-acter of these programmes.—Harold

Bolce in Booklovers Magazine.

Successful Reclamation Scheme. The Hammond Canal company, of which Hon. James T. Hammond of Salt Lake City is president, constructed a canal on the east side of Bear river in Box Elder county during the year. The main canal is about twenty-seven miles main canal is about twenty-seven miles long, with about ten miles of laterals. The cost was about \$75,000, and it covers 18,000 acres. The present capacity of the main canal is 12,000 acres.

The canal brings under cultivation a very fige tract of land, suitable for fruits, sugar beets, garden vegetables,

and other high-class products.

Work on the canal was commenced last year and completed this year. Land nder the canal has increased in value about \$10 an acre since its construc-

Japan the Greatest of All Imitators.

Japan is deeply in debt to the world at large. She has borrowed everything she possesses except her shrewdness, she possesses except her shrewdness, and perhaps her very peculiar and beautiful native costume. She borrowed her religion from China, giving up nothing for it, but merely adding it to that which she already possessed. Her language, "Japanese as she is spoke today," is a conglomeration of all languages on a foundation of pure Japanese written with Chinese characters, which she also borrowed of her western neighbor along with Buddhism. The ancient Japanese perfected the art of successful borrowing, and modern Jasuccessful borrowing, and modern Japan has developed it into a science

which she applies upon every possible

Whatever Japan borrows she makes a first, second or third class ticket; or, if he wishes to go cheaper still, he can get a ticket entitling him simply to stand on the platform! Many of the cars can be entered either from the side or the end. The principal difference or the end. The principal difference and systematically, from every corner of the globe. She doesn't hesitate to borrow trade marks which are not registered in Japan. She goes to England or America, Germany or France, buys anything she happens to think might meet some of her own necessi-ties, add to her resources, her attractiveness, or her pleasure, and, bringing it across seas, copies it, name and all, and sells it as a Japanese product Everything that is not protected against her, and which appeals in the slightest degree to her amazing self-interest, Japan will appropriate without an in-stant's hesitation, smiling all the time with that shrewd suavity which makes a healthy-minded American feel like kicking something-if I may so express a feeling familiar to all my dear countrymen who have lived in Japan.

There are few useful commodities manufactured in America that may not be found in Japan masquerading under a very thinly Japped American trade mark, or sometimes not masquerading at all. And along with everything clae they have appropriated came the Amer-ican spirit of advertising, which is the funniest thing in Japan.

Between Kobe and Kloto the country lying along the seashore was a splendid imitation of the Jersey flats, being then unplanted rice swamps, and being then unplanted rice swamps, and all along on either side of the railroad were glaring enormous biliboards, sign-boards, standing up on the regulation stilts so familiar to travelers through New Jersey, or anywhere else in America, for that matter. The street cars in Japan are filled with advertising cards, as are all the newspapers, in both native and foreign languages. It is the American system, adopted wholeis the American system, adopted wholewith all its disfiguring features. Eleanor Franklin in Leslie's Weekly

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BRANCH OFFICE: 623 F St., Washington, D. C.

ATHLETES

KEEP IN GOOD TRIM MUST LOOK WELL TO THE CONDITION OF THE SKIN. TO THIS END THE BATH SHOULD BE TAKEN WITH

HAND SAPOLIO

We Will Buy

A 50c Bottle of Liquozone and Give It to You to Try. cannot kill. The reason is that germs

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as

millions of others do.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that-nobody can-without Liquezone

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hos-pitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys Asthma

the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than twenty years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with sicohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and fourteen days time. The result is a Liquid that does what oxygen does It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you Its effects are exhibitanting, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an Goltre-Gout offer of \$1000 for a disease germ that it Gonorrhea-Gleet

876--877.

are vegetables; and Liquozone-like an excess of oxygen-is deadly to vegetal

matter. There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a polson, and it cannot be taken in ternally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks germs, wherever they are. And, when the germs which cause a disease are de-stroyed, the disease must end, and foreyer. That is inevitable.

Auscess-Anaemia Bronchitis Blood Polson Bright's Disease Bowel Troubles Coughs-Colds Consumption Colle-Croup Dysentery-Diarrhea Dendruff-Dropsy Eczema-Erystpelas ' Fevers-Gall Stones' Women's Diseases

Abscess-Anaemia

Hay Fever-Influenza Kidney Diseases La Grippe Leucorrhea Liver Troubles Maiaria-Neuralgia Many Heart Trou-Many Installed Many Installed Piles—Pneumonia
Pileurisy—Quinsy Rheumatiam
Serofula—Syphilis
Skin Diseases
Stomach Troubles

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All diseases that begin with fevers—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious liseases—all the results of impure or polamed blood. oned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs

50c Bottle Free.

you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it today, for it places you under no obligation what-

ver. Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Company, 488-484 Wa-bash ave., Chicago. My disease is

I have never tried Liquozona, but if you will supply me a 500 bottle free I will take it.

Give full address-write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a

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men with lost or failing manhood, or the
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